received by this Ministry, it is estimated that the per capita availability of fruits and vegetables is slightly less than 100 grams and 200 grams per day respectively.

(c) to (e) Although no survey has been conducted to assess the perishing and non utilisation of fruits and vegetables, it is estimated that quality deterioration of loss in value that takes place is about 25 to 30% in some fruits and vegetables due to inadequacy of post harvest infrastructure and perishability of the produce. However, since substantial quantities of fruits and vegetables are utilised in household and unorganised sector for preservation etc., the net unutilised quantity may not exceed 5%. The Government have provided financial assistance through various Plan Schemes to create facilities for per-cooling etc., which have been found useful in reduction of post harvest losses.

Enhaneemcnt of rates of power to agriculture sector

477. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether rates of power for agriculture sector are being enhanced in different States, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that according to Government's own document submitted before the GATT Secretariat, agriculture is subjected to a very heavy negative product specific aggregate measurement of support (AMS) of Rs, 19,000 crores and non-product specific AMS is nearly Rs. 1800 crores for POWER to agriculture sector;

(c) whether this huge negative part of AMS will also be taken up alongwith the minuscule positive AMS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) A Statement showing Agricultural Tariff, date of revision of tariff, in different States/UTs is enclosed (see below).

(a) to (d) The concept of Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) used in the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture is a negotiated concept designed to measure the trade distorting domestic support given to agriculture by member countries of GATT. It does not take into account a large variety of support measures for the agricultural sector. The AMS comprises of two components viz. product specific and non-product specific support. For the purpose of calculating the domestic support to agricultural producers, both product specific AMS and non-product specific AMS are taken into account. During the base period (1986-88) the average product specific AMS was about Rs. minus 24442.2 crores and the non-product specific AMS was estimated at Rs. 4581.4 crores. The total AMS was, therefore, minus 19860 c*ores.* The non-product specific support for electricity for agricultural sector was estimated at an average for the base period at Rs. 1581.4 crores.

Statement

Statement showing agricultural tariff (As on 31.3.1996}

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S. No.	Name of the Board/ Utility/Deptt.	Date of Revision	Applicability (Load)	Flat Rate per H.P. per annum (Rs.)	Metered Supply Tariff (P/Kwh)	Electricity duty/Tax
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.8.95	—	50+(Rs. 120/ connection as customer charges)	—	—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
2.	Bihar	1.7.93	—	360.00	—	2 P/Kwh
3.	Gujarat	21.5.93	upto 7.5 HP 7.5 HP-15 HP Above 15 HP	475.00 760.00 912.00	50.00	5% of consumption charges
4.	Haryana	28.12.94	Upto 26 HP	540.00	50.00	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1.11.95	—	—	50.00	15 P/Kwh
6.	Karnataka	01.08.93	Upto 10 HP Above 10 HP	Free Supply —	— 50.00	— —
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.4.88	—	180.00	10.00	22% of basic rate
8.	Kerala	1.10.94	Upto 5 KW Above 5 KW-10KW Above 10 Kw-40Kw Above 10KW	60.00(Net) + 120.00 (Net) 36/kw 60/kw	12.00	10% Basic rate
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1.7.95	Upto 3 HP Above 3 HP-5HP Above 5HP-10HP Above 10HP	240.00 300.00 480.00 600.00	50.00	— —
10.	Maharashtra	1.5.94	—	300.00	50.00	—
11.	Meghalaya	1.6.92	—	—	50.00	6 P/Kwh
12.	Punjab	20.8.95	Upto 25HP above 26 HP	750 Relevant I.T	50.00+Rs. 3/BHP	—
13.	Rajasthan	1.10.95	Upto 3HP 3HP-5HP 5HP-7.5HP Above 7.5HP 10HP	384.00 444.00 492.00 516.00	50.00	Metered-1 P/ Kwh Unmetered — 5% of the flat rate
14.	Uttar Pradesh	16.7.94	Upto 25HP	600.00 Plus Rs. 180/ connection for lighting	50.00	—
15.	Tamil Nadu	1.2.95		Free Supply		
16.	West Bengal	7.12.95	Upto 3 HP Above 3 HP -5HP Above 5 HP	Domestic Tariff 1380.00* 1700.00**	65.00	
17.	Assam	8.9.94		Daily Consumption Kwh/Day Upto 20 Above 20 Upto 100 Above 100		P/Kwh 90 150 180
18.	Orissa	21.5.96	All Units Consumed If consumption is upto 150 Kwh/ month Above 150 Kwh/month	P/Kwh 55 65	5 P/Kwh	
19.	Goa	1.4.95	—	—	70.00	
20.	Manipur	30.10.92	—	—	70.00	2.2 P/ Kwh

1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.
21.	Nagaland	1.12.95	—	—	150.00	
22.	Mizoram	1.3.92	—	—	50.00	
23.	Tripura	1.6.92	Upto 5 HP	—	60.00	
			Above 5 HP		70.00	
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.7.92	—	—	50.00	
25.	DESU	1.10.93	—	—	50.00	5% of Basic Rate
26.	Ahmedabad Electric Co.	11.1.95	Ist 500 Kwh	—	92.00	5%
			/m Next 750 Kwh/m		91.00	
			All in Excess		87.00	
27.	Andaman & Nicobar	1.11.94	—	—	50.00	
28.	Durga Pur	10.2.95	Upto 500 Kwh/m		120.00	
			Above 500/upto 1000 Kwh		185.00	
			Above 1000 upto 2000 Kwh/m		199.00	
			Above 2000-5000 Kwh/m		231.00	
			Above 5000 Kwh/m		245.00	
29.	Pondicherry	1.11.94	Small Farmers	Free Supply		
			Others		75.00	
30.	Daman & Diu	1.10.94	—	—	50.00	
31.	Chandigarh	19.1.95	—	—	33.5+Rs. 36/HP	
32.	Sikkim	1.4.95	—	Upto 1000 Kwh	125	
				1001 to 2000 Kwh	150	
				Above 2000	200	
33.	Bombay Suburban	1.8.94	—	—	50	

1. * For various districts of Cooch Bihar, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri.

2. * For other districts

3.

Domestic Rate—A (DM)		Commercial/Non-Domestic Rate-A (OM)	
Kwh/month	P/Kwh	Kwh/month	P/Kwh
Upto 25	57.50	Upto 60	115.00
26-60	63.00	61-100	145.00

61-100	78.00	101-150	170.00
101-150	94.50	151-300	209.00
151-300	110.00	Above 300	268.00
301-350	168.00		
Above 350	228.00		

Installation having connected load below 3 HP will be charged according to Rate A(DM) or A(OM) depending on the nature of consumption.

4. Free Supply:—Free agricultural supply in Karnataka upto 10 HP and in Tamil Nadu for various pump size excepting those having power connection for their pump set by payment of cost of energisation or Rs. 25000/- whichever is higher.

5. Option of tariff between un-metered (flat rate) and metered rate is available where-ever metered/unmetered supply is provided. This option is however is not there is case of Kerala wehre the metered supply charges are in addition to the fixed charges.

6. There is no Agricultural supply in the area covered by the following Utilities:
   i) Arunachal Pradesh
   ii) NDMC
   iii) Lakshadeep
   iv) Best
   v) Tata's
   vi) CESC
   vii) DVC

Extra-mund research funding schemes

478. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: WiH the Minister of SQENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleasd to state: (a) whether Government have introduced any Extramural Research Fundng Schemes to Promote and strengthen scientific research in key areas of science and technology in various universities;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OT THE MINISTRY OF SaENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (f) and (b) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is undertaking Extra Mural Research Funding Schemes to pronote research work in the fields of science & technology incuding agriculture, engineering and medicine. Under the SdMwet..fiaflncial asstsiwice is provided by way of grants to professors and experts in the universities, UTs and Post-graduate institutions with a view to achieving the opjectives such as, providing independent opportunities to brilliant research workers, increasing fellowship support for Ph.D. students who are attracted by the brilliant faculty members in the colleges and universities, fostering collaboration of post-doctoral fellows with senior workers in the universities, imporving standard of equipment in universities and sustaining both basic and applid research activities in universities. Besides, Department of Science & Technology also has an R&D programme to promote engineering in various univer-sities/academic institutions within the country through the Science & Engineering Research Council (SERC) and also the build up general research capability at the academic institutions to take up challenging research problems.

(c) and (d) There has been progressive increase in the funding of such research schemes.